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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.49

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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January 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 40 2 p.m. 49
Humidity 43 22

January 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 86 67

7557 日六月五十一

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1917.

二月九日一月九日
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Reply to the Allies.

January 8, 5.00 p.m.
Reuter is informed that the Greek Government has handed to the Allies a statement pointing out the difficulties of complying with certain of the latter's demands.
A reply to the statement is being drawn up in Rome.

THE INVASION OF RUMANIA.

A Fruitful Russian Offensive.

January 8, 12.50 p.m.
As a result of the Russo-Rumanian retreat from Braile the enemy has reached the Lower Siret, and holds the south bank for nearly twenty miles from the confluence of the Danube.

It was above this point that the Russians made what the German communiqué describes as a great relief offensive on a fifteen miles front, pushing back the enemy line nearly ten miles from the Siret.

The Austro-German attack down the Moldavian valleys continues. The progress here of General Gerok's troops in the Sustica Valley, twenty-five miles north of the western end of the Siret lines, reached Racoș, half-way down the mountain slopes to the Siret.

EAST OR WEST?

Where Should the Pressure be Applied?

January 8, 3.55 p.m.
The conclusion of the Allied conference at Rome coincides with the revival of the controversy between the so-called Esselen and Western schools.

The view that Allied action in the east ought to be restricted at present to heading and breaking the German power in the West, where the main enemy forces are concentrated, is strongly supported, but, on the other hand, it is maintained that it is a vitally important now, as ever, to sever the connection between the Central Powers and Turkey.

There is much speculation, especially in Paris, whether any decision was reached on this question in Rome.

Allied Evacuation from Macedonia Urged.

January 8, 2.30 p.m.
The Daily Mail condemns the Allies' occupation of Macedonia, and contends that while it may be desirable to hold Salonica itself, anything beyond that is doubtful.

It points out the danger of a treacherous Greek attack; that the expedition is absorbing an enormous tonnage, and making serious demands on the Navy.

It declares that Anglo-French military opinion is strongly opposed to the expedition and advocates a concentration in the West.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Allies' Reply to America.

January 8, 5.00 p.m.
Reuter announces that comments on the draft reply to President Wilson has been received from various Allied Governments.

The reply will not be despatched to Washington for several days.

THE GERMAN IN CHINA.

Joint Allied Action Urged.

January 8, 12.50 p.m.
Lecturing in London, Mr. Wiles, formerly Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, declared that Germans had filled many appointments in the Chinese Customs vacated by Britons who had enlisted: German capital was flowing freely into China in order to obtain concessions, while Germans had acquired many newspaper in China. He urged immediate joint Allied action on these points.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

January 8, 12.50 p.m.
The following steamers have been sunk:—Alia (British), Elder Fane (Norwegian) and the Noesberg, Ebre and Viking (Danish).

MOTOR CAR IMPORTS.

January 8, 12.50 p.m.
The Times shipping correspondent draws attention to the use of British tonnage to convey motor cars, and urges that all parts of the Empire ought to consider whether imports of motor cars are essential in war time.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE "TIMES" ON PEACE.

January 8, 2.30 a.m.

The "Times" is an editorial says that, after the Kaiser's army order, peace talk is simply silly. The only way to peace is to inflict a decisive military defeat on the enemy. It is all-important steadily to increase our superiority on the Western front, and not to run risks by dissipating our efforts.

THE HUN WAXES HUNGRIER.

January 8, 9.10 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam German newspaper testify to the growing scarcity in Germany.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that Germany is now practically self-dependent for milk and butter, while cheese has disappeared.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that further restrictions in potatoes to three pounds weekly will be necessary. The municipality of Essen has protested against this.

At a meeting of the Berlin Municipality the policy of Dr. von Batochki was denounced, his critics including the Burgomaster, Herr Wermuth, who dwelt on the scarcity of milk and potatoes. The Council passed a resolution, urging the Government to secure a more equitable distribution of food, and one favouring the country districts less.

The Bavarian Ministry has ordered hotel-keepers to cease feeding foreigners.

The "New York Times" declares that the reason for the German Peace Note is apprehension lest starvation result from the British blockade.

SIDE LIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

Difficulties in Maintaining Relations with U.S.

The Deutsche Wirtschaftszeitung, the official organ of the German-American Economic Association, published a report of the third business year of the society. In reviewing the past, the report says, account must be taken of the extraordinary obstacles presented by the continuance of the war to commerce between Germany and the United States. England's disregard of all written and unwritten rules of international law has introduced a state of anarchy into international trade relations, which no one before the war would have supposed even theoretically possible. German firms trading with America have remained for months without news of their business friends there. Robbery of the post has become a daily institution, the possibility of trade has been reduced to minimum and only a small part of the former exchange of goods between the two mighty nations can be maintained.

In these conditions the German-American Economic Association naturally had to suffer. Its efforts were directed chiefly towards the support of its members by the removal (so far as possible) of these difficulties. "Until after the war we cannot, unfortunately, publish details of our success in this direction."

Propaganda in United States.

In addition, the Association has exerted itself to secure for its members information of all such matters as affect the present trade with America, or may pave the way to a renewal of economic relations with that country after the war. The report refers to the circulars, which have been sent regularly to the members. These circulars have dealt with the issuance of permits for goods to be dispatched to the United States, the maintenance of postal relations, and, in particular, the regulation of telegraphic communication, the question of customs, the adjustment of claims in enemy countries, the transmission of confidential intelligence for the benefit of German interests, information as to the English Block List, the dispatch of important documents to the United States, the preliminaries of peace, &c., &c.

the order relating to wireless telegrams, the forwarding of telegrams, the provision of facilities for interchange of news, and various other matters of a confidential nature.

The association has been making preparations for reconstruction after the conclusion of peace. In particular great attention and energy will be devoted to the New York organization. Meanwhile every effort must be made to unite all groups interested in German commercial relations with the United States, "so as to be in a position, when the time comes, without financial hindrance, to realize our projects by well-planned and energetic action."

Hamburg Desire for Peace.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt in discussing the idea of an International League of Peace, gives way to a characteristic outburst. After pointing out the "hysterical nervousness" of the Entente countries at any mention of the possibility of peace and proving to its own satisfaction that England is the one country of them all which really has no wish for any cessation of hostilities until its own particular objects have been secured, it concludes as follows:

"The recent speeches of Lord Grey and others are only indications of a bad conscience and are evidence, were evidence necessary, of the mendacity of England. All this vain repetition of the old lie that we are responsible for the war neither strengthens the position of England nor cloaks her real aims. It would be frivolous were we in Germany to give ear to the allurements of British statesmen advocating a league of peace. England believes that because she has most money her endurance in war will surpass ours. She deceives herself. And nations deceive themselves who allow English to throw sand in their eyes with regard to her real reasons for prolonging the war."

"Our sincerest wish is also to see a world in which all nations are assured of peace and of their economic development within the corners of international guarantee. We are prepared to work at this problem, and are ready to begin work to-day. But the speeches of British Ministers show clearly who is not prepared to engage in the work. All this anxiety of the Entente lest a neutral Power should propose peace mediation, or should even investigate the preliminaries of peace, is signi-

ficant enough. If England really wants peace let her be honourable enough to end the war. This desire England does not possess, and all its pacifist allurements are lies."

"In the righteous sense of the German nation there is a thousand times more pacifism in the best sense of the term than in all the twaddle with which England endeavours to cage and enslave the world."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ROME CONFERENCE.

Allies Agree on All Points.

January 8, 12.20 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent, the conference of the Allies again recorded their complete agreement on the various questions discussed, and it was decided to carry out a still closer co-operation of efforts.

"Definite and Complete Victory."

January 8, 8.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Rome says that Signor Boselli entertained the Conference delegates at luncheon. Toasting "The Allies," he prophesied a definite and complete victory, which would result from their closely concerted action and determination.

M. Briand, replying, associated himself with Signor Boselli's prophecy.

The crowd outside gave an ovation to the departing delegates, especially to Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand and General Cadorna. The latter's motor car was compelled to proceed at walking pace in the streets, which were packed by a continuously cheering populace.

The "Giornale d'Italia" emphasizes the importance of the phrase "definite and complete victory" which, it says, Signor Boselli and M. Briand repeated, in order to show to the world the meaning of the conference.

All the delegates expressed satisfaction at the complete success of the conference, whose decisions will be translated into decisive action, which it is believed will pave the way to victorious issues.

The discussions were characterized by absolute frankness, unselfishness, harmony and iron determination.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

Vice Admiral Warrender.
London, Received Jan. 8.
The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Sir George J. S. Warrender.

[Deceased has commanded the 2nd Battle Squadron since 1912. He entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in 1873, was promoted to Commander twenty years later and was made Captain six years after. He was present with the Naval Brigade, in the Zulu War in 1879 and at the battle of Ginghillo, for which he received a medal and clasp. In 1907-9 he was Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station. He was made Rear-Admiral in 1908 and Vice-Admiral in 1913, and saw service in the present war.]

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Musical Lecture.

Quite a large audience attended at the Helena May Institute last evening to hear a lecture given by Mr. Danman Fuller on "Musical Appreciation." This is the first in a series which will be given on Monday evenings, the proceeds to go to the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. The lecture was a very interesting one, and the illustrations and explanations were really educational. As a result of the lecture, about \$80 was realized, and, though this is a good start, the succeeding results will doubtless be better when more people understand that the lectures are open to all classes.

will be employed on civil, not military, tasks.

It sounds fairly mild; but in the same month the Eppen-Kommandantur strikes a different note. In an hour and a half all the inhabitants of Lille except children under 14 and their mothers and old folks over 70 are to be ready in front of their houses (they may wait in the passages if it is wet), each with his little allowance of luggage ready and precisely labelled. And then they are to be transported. Where to? The poster does not say; but it does say that anyone trying to evade the order will be "pitilessly punished."

We know what lies behind that degrading order; and glow all the more fervently at another poster—not of German origin—which cries aloud to the inhabitants of Lille: "You are within your rights and duties to refuse to do military labour. The Hague Convention supports you. Courage et confiance toujours!"

Meanwhile, away in Brussels, a certain deed had been accomplished which will prove a certain name for the loathing of all history. Here it is in black and white. On October 12, 1915, von Bissing, Governor of the City of Brussels, announced that the Tribunal of the Imperial German War Council sitting at Brussels has passed the following sentence:

To death: Edith Cavell, Institutrice à Bruxelles; Philippe Baucq, Architecte à Bruxelles; and four others for "trahison et bande organisée"; to 15 years of hard labour; four others; one of them a woman.

And a little lower we read: In the case of Cavell and Baucq, the sentence was passed on October 12, 1915, and the execution took place on October 16, 1915.

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Telegraphic Address: "THE HOTEL." Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

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Telegraphic Address: "Phoenix." THE MANAGER.

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SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD:

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



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GENERAL NEWS.

Philippines and U.S. Honolulu, January 2.—Filipinos are not eligible for citizenship of the United States, according to a decision which has been given down by Judge Vaughan, and the announcement has raised a question locally considered of much importance. Judge Vaughan in his decision states that Filipinos can neither be classified as white nor black. The decision immediately affects 500 Filipinos here, who have declared their intention to take out American citizenship papers, and have enlisted in the militia. Governor Pinkham will probably take some action, and it is already certain that the Filipinos will appeal against the decision.

An Interesting Discovery.

Mr. E. G. Sanders, general manager of the Central Control Board (Liquid Traffic) Carlisle Scheme of State Control, states in a report just issued that, in one of the Carlisle hotels the Board found a great quantity of richly carved old oak. It originally formed part of the adornment of St. Mary's Church when that church was part of Carlisle Cathedral, and includes the Communion rail at which Sir Walter Scott and his bride knelt at their marriage. This old oak will now be handed over by the Control Board free to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle on the understanding that it is placed again in the Cathedral.

The Kaiser's Prayer for Victory. Amsterdam, Dec. 1.—On the occasion of Herz von Bethmann Hollweg's 60th birthday, the Kaiser sent him a telegram of congratulation, which concluded with the following words:—May God give you in this new year health and strength for further labour in the service of your King and dear Fatherland, and give you and us all at last a victorious conclusion to these stormy fighting times.—The Kaiser gave the Chancellor a beautiful vase. All the members of the Imperial Family, including the Crown Prince, called at the Chancellor's palace.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Drastic Railway Changes at Home.

A Home paper understands that the steps which the railway companies are contemplating with a view to securing the reduction in railway travelling which Mr. Forster stated in the House of Commons on Monday was originally necessary include:—The withdrawal of any remaining cheap tickets. An increase of 50 per cent. in passenger fares in some cases. Further restrictions in restaurant car and sleeping car services. Abolition of race trains. Greater restriction of luggage.—The companies will also revise the goods traffic services and, as already announced, the Army Council intend to withdraw soldiers' week-end leave.

A German Fabrication About the Newcastle.

London, Dec. 8.—The news from Berlin received by the Wireless Press on Wednesday through the wireless stations of the German Government contained the following:—It is reported from Rotterdam that the English cruiser Newcastle struck a mine in the North Sea on November 15, and sank at the entrance to the Firth of Forth while trying to reach her home port. The Newcastle at the time of the disaster was accompanied by two other cruisers. Of the crew of the Newcastle, 27 men died and 45 wounded. The total losses of the English Navy, including this loss, as far as can be ascertained, have reached 121 ships, with a tonnage of 567,000, not counting the auxiliary cruisers and auxiliary ships.—The Secretary of the Admiralty last evening issued the following reply to the German assertion:—With reference to the statement in German wireless issued to-day (29th) that the British cruiser Newcastle struck a mine on November 15 and sank at the entrance to the Firth of Forth, and that 27 of her crew are dead and 45 wounded, none of H.M. ships was mined or sunk during the week November 12 to November 18 in the North Sea. The whole story with its circumstantial details, is a fabrication.

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FOR EXPORT.

FOR EXPORT.

GENERAL NEWS.

Death of a Famous Japanese Rat-Catcher.
A famous rat catcher of the Kobe Police Station named Hayashi Kousaku died on December 25. He was bitten by a rat when working in the compound of the Kobe Customs on the 12th, catching rats. He died of the poison, in spite of medical treatment. He was only 30 years of age. The unfortunate man was extraordinarily skillful in catching rats. He had been employed in the work more than thirteen years.—Kobe Herald.

Depreciation of the Penny.
Speaking the metric system at a luncheon of the City Livery Club at the Great Eastern Hotel on December 4, over which Major Charnpness presided, Mr. Edward C. Burton, of Queensland, said Mr. Gladstone opposed the introduction of the system on the ground that it would depreciate the value of the penny, but the value of the penny was always depreciating, even in times of peace, and in the present war it had gone down 40 per cent. The only important countries which had not adopted the decimal system were Great Britain, the United States of America, and Russia. In the last country there was a strong tendency to adopt the decimal system, and if Great Britain took the lead America would follow.

Mr. Schiff Repudiated.
Washington, November 30.—There is no small degree to the indelicacies of Mr. Jacob Schiff the current German peace intrigue has succumbed temporarily to American good sense. The League to End War, shocked at the unscrupulous way in which Mr. Schiff tried to exploit them, issued, after a conference of the board of management, presided over by Mr. Taft, a statement that the league is not a stop the war movement, and only contemplates action after peace. The views expressed by its individual members, the statement continues, have nothing to do with its programme. In a supplementary communication Mr. Taft apologizes for Mr. Schiff by name, but says that Mr. Schiff never intended to speak for the league. He also denies any connexion with the Neutral Conference Committee, though he admits that various of its members were, and apparently continue to be, prominent members of his league.

Less Whisky This Year.
After January, says the Central News, the Government will take over all the patent still whisky made in Scotland, and only 10 per cent. of the present consumption will be allowed to be distilled by malt distillers. "This course," said a prominent distiller to a representative of the agency yesterday, "has been adopted for other reasons than the necessity of inculcating temperance by compulsion. No other substance has yet been discovered for making high explosives so satisfactory as spirit. Of course, so far as this country is concerned, there will be a shortage of whisky for future consumption, but at the present time there is no suggestion of the total prohibition of the liquor, and so long as it is not beyond the 30 per cent. now contemplated, it will continue to be procurable. In consequence of the short supply, however, it cannot be said to what figure the price will go, as there only remains a certain supply, which is almost entirely limited to Scotland."

If you have lost your appetite for the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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ALL WORK DONE ON THE PREMISES.
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PRACTICAL CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER.
CLAYE OF CHE. J. GAUFF & CO.
NOTE THE ADDRESS: 4, D'Aguilar Street.

HOW ENGLAND HELPED FRANCE.

Warm Tribute by Famous Editor.

M. Stephane Lauzanne, editor-in-chief of the Paris Matin has just paid a warm tribute to Great Britain in an interview published in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

"Everyone in France," he said, "has believed, from the beginning of the war to the present time, that England has done everything that she possibly could do for France. Never once has England hesitated, never once has she failed to respond to any request made by France, and in every one of our necessities she has volunteered assistance."

"And after the war this friendship, feeling of brotherhood, between England and France will continue. A new bond has been formed between the two nations."

"There is but one thought in all France, in all England, in all Russia, in all Italy—Germany must be punished. We shall invade German soil so that the German people may feel the horrors of war and see the horrors of war as Germany has inflicted them on Belgium and France and Serbia. Little by little we are pushing on—no matter how long it takes—we shall enter Germany, and the peace that follows will be on our terms."

"Then there is the British Navy. If it had not been for the British Navy we never could have transported our troops from Africa, nor could Great Britain have transported its troops from Australia and Canada. The British Navy has kept the

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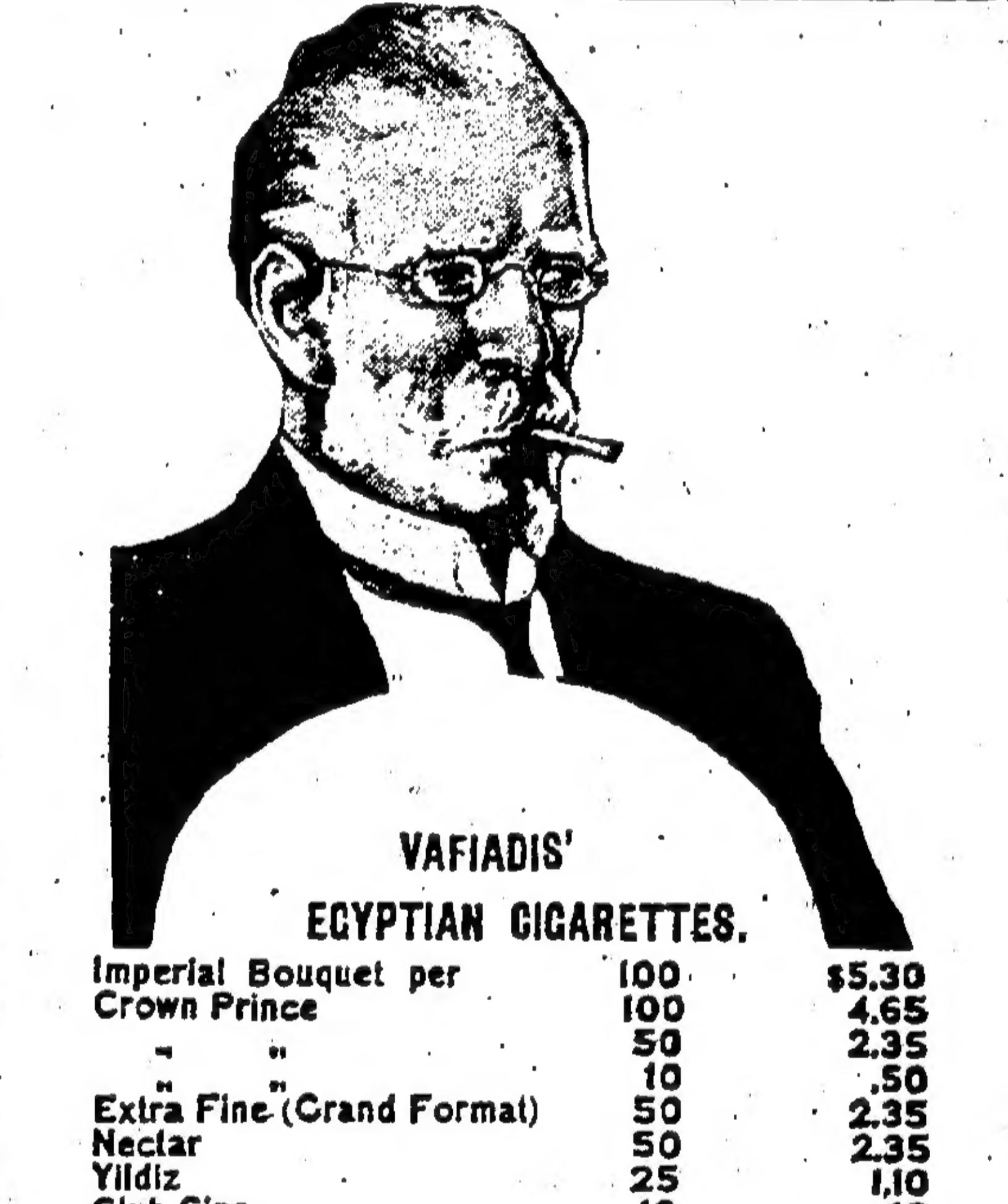
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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
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"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 8th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1917.

SOUTH CHINA'S TROUBLES.

Another trouble in store for the administration in Kwangtung Province is recorded in the Canton papers; and, as is not uncommon, our friend Lung Chai-kwong appears to be directly or indirectly concerned therein. The story, as told by the native press, is to the effect that the troops whom General Lung took or sent to King Chow find themselves unable to see eye to eye with the other Chinese forces of the district, and that hostilities between the two parties may be looked for at a reasonably early date. We give the report for what it is worth; and it is worth, at least, something, for it happens to tally with other tolerably recent statements emanating from the district. The unfortunate fact is that General Lung seems to be the square peg for which no proper hole can be found. When it was decided to ask him to remove himself from Canton, some sort of appointment had to be given to him—and none of the various offices that are said to have been suggested appear to have possessed any charm for him. In theory it was for the Government to decide as to where his place of abode should be, and what should be the nature of his work. It is, however, matter of common knowledge that he took upon himself to dictate terms to the Government and practically to quote the price at which he would consent to give up the fiefdomship of Kwangtung.

A strong Central Government would have lost no time in putting the boot on the other foot and giving Lung very distinctly to understand that it was his to seek and not to dictate; but everyone in China knows, to-day that Peking was never more powerless than during the fighting that took place in July and August of last year. Governor after Governor throughout the country has been busy bidding what amounts to open defiance to the President; Chang Kun has been—and we believe still is—a law to himself in Aibei; Luk Wing-ting, both in Kwangtung and in Kwangtung, has followed his own will, regardless of the instructions sent him from the capital; and other tchuchuns have done likewise, their glorious ex-masters, being, of course, faithfully followed by freedmen of the Sun Chien-hsun, Li Lich-kwan and Chen Kwitz-ting type. If the Central Government cannot control the official and political elements, how much less can it hope to handle an army which declines to pay allegiance to anyone but its own commander? Indeed there is no Chinese army in a national sense; the army is a jumble of regiments, speaking various dialects and with no conception of the meaning of the word "combination." No soldier fights for China, but for himself or for some particular leader.

It is not surprising that such soldiers should be unwelcome in whatever neighbourhood they elect to honour with their presence. Their arrival in any particular spot is recognised by the inhabitants as the signal for a reign of terror, whereas wholesale looting and ravishing are the main features; and, if they leave the district without coming to open warfare with other troops and turning a peaceful town or village into a battle-field, the people feel that they themselves have been let off very cheaply. At this moment, by all accounts, the good folk of King Chow and neighbourhood are wondering how long it will take the new troops to come to blows with the old ones, thus endangering the lives of innocent civilians. The Kwangtung Government has been silent—purposely silent—about the number of women, children and non-combatants who were killed during the indiscriminate firing that occurred outside Canton a few months ago; but if the officials are dumb on these points, the people in general know something about the truth of the matter. Unhappily the only remedies for all these things that it is possible to suggest are at once put out of court by the lack of self-help that stamps the Chinese, and by the preponderance of self-interest among them. All that can with safety be said is that, unless the few real patriots in China resolve to take speedy action, they will soon have no country of which to be proud—or ashamed. The foreigner is at their gates already, but the Chinese shut their eyes to that uncomfortable fact and just wait for him to come in and take whatever he may choose.

Germany's Plight.

Three or four of the war telegrams which came to hand yesterday had to do with Germany's present attitude of desperation. They revealed facts which cannot be construed otherwise than as an indication of her extreme disorientation, and even rage, that the Allies have not been fools enough to walk into the "peace" trap which she had laid for them. We can read that much into the Kaiser's Order to the Army and Navy, which is a strange mixture of anger and of boastfulness, while the same spirit is manifested in the new threats to sink all British merchantmen without the least regard to loss of life or to the floating of international law. Then, too, there is the suggested possibility of an attack on France through Switzerland—a project which, if carried out, will be a repetition of the outrage on Belgium, and another illustration of Germany's policy of regarding solemn compacts as mere scraps of paper. What do all these circumstances mean? What can they mean outside of clear proof that our arch enemy is hard pressed in some direction or other and is yearning for a relaxation of the grip which threatens to strangle her?

The Spectre of Starvation.

As we have before pointed out, it is not easy to ascertain in what respect Germany is most feeling the pinch at the moment, but there appear to be good grounds for believing that the chief problem which the Fatherland has to face is an economic one—that our blockade, incomplete in some directions though it may be, is beginning to tell on the country's food supply. High hopes were entertained of the securing of a big haul of grain from Rumania, but the Allies saw to that matter, and now we are told that, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, the population in many parts of Germany is literally starving. German Press admissions, summaries of which have come to hand overnight, appear to lend every reason for believing that this is no overstatement of the truth. With the spectre of starvation overshadowing the ordinary hardships of a state of war it is not difficult to understand why Germany, the all-mighty and the all-powerful, should be frantically crying out for peace. Grim facts like these take the bloom off her professions of anxiety to spare the world further bloodshed. It is fear, and nothing but fear, that dictates the Hans' pacific attitude. The bully of Europe, forced into a corner, prepares to squeal for mercy. But the time for mercy has not yet come.

To Som: Unofficial Member.

We wonder if one of our Unofficial Members of Council would be good enough to ask, at the next meeting of that body, what hold the Government has on the Chinese jewellers of Queen's Road West. We cannot find that these gentlemen are either licensed—as in the case of pawnbrokers—or are subject to police inspection. At the time of the introduction of the new taxation, we suggested that the jewellers are carrying on an exceedingly profitable piggin, and that the Government had as much right to tax them as to demand that e.g. a hawker shall take out a licence. We offer this suggestion again, for what it is worth. In regard to the matter of inspection, there can hardly be two opinions as to the desirability thereof. Such men should be obliged to make careful entry of all purchases, and to submit their books to the police before any melting-down or re-selling is permitted. By this means the tracing of many a jewel robbery would be facilitated. Then, too, there is the question of the making or melting (or converting into ornaments) of gold and silver coins—whether of the Realm or of foreign countries. In some of the jewellers' shops, so we are informed on excellent authority, English gold coins are not frequently melted; a state of things hardly conceivable at a time like the present. In others, American coins, some real and some sham, are being manufactured. Surely a matter like this is worth a question or two.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Goods Secured from European Firms.

A Portuguese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbyrane, at the Police Court this morning, with obtaining goods by false pretences from Messrs. Luce, Crawford and Co., the Cafe Wiseman and the Anderson Music Company.

Chief Detective Inspector Marison prosecuted, and said defendant was a guard on a French steamer. He had signed the name of Mr. Gutierrez, of the Post Office. Defendant had said he worked at the Post Office, but that was not true. He had done two terms of imprisonment for theft before.

His Worship asked defendant if this were true and he replied that it was.

Sentence of four months' hard labour was passed.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PLEASANTEST THINGS IN THE WORLD ARE PLEASANT THOUGHTS, AND THE GREAT ART IN LIFE IS TO HAVE AS MANY AS POSSIBLE.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4½d.

For the Troops.

We acknowledge, with thanks, a parcel of books for the troops from Mrs. E. Pitt.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 5th anniversary of the opening of the London Metropolitan Railway.

Unlawful Possession.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a quantity of sugar. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Opium Pills.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium and morphine pills. A fine of \$2.50 was imposed.

For War Charities.

There will be a cinematograph performance for members of the Peak Club and their friends tomorrow at 9.15 p.m., the main features of which will be war films. Surplus profits will be devoted to War Charities. Admission \$1.

The Death Rate.

The mortality returns presented at this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board showed that the death rate per thousand per annum for the week ending December 24 was 27.8, as compared with 17.3 for the corresponding week of last year.

For Star and Garter Fund.

Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman wishes to announce that the sum of \$175.73 was collected by naval ratings in fancy dress on Christmas Day in Victoria and at the costume football match. This sum, equalling £21 1s. 6d., has been forwarded to the Treasurers, British Women's Hospital, "Star and Garter" Building Fund.

More Infected Rats.

The rat returns presented at this afternoon's Sanitary Board meeting revealed the fact that during the week ending December 23, 2,155 rats were caught in Victoria and Kowloon, of which three (all from Victoria) were found to be infected. In the following week 1,974 rats were caught, and of this number two from Victoria were discovered to be plague-infected.

Enterprise.

The South China Morning Post is to be congratulated on its enterprise in reproducing, in booklet form, the recent speech by Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister, in reply to the German peace overtures. The speech is printed both in English and Chinese and its publication in this manner should materially assist in making known to the Chinese the aims and ideals for which Britain and her Allies are fighting. The booklet sells at ten cents per copy.

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JOINTINGS BY THE WAY.

A magnanimous Philadelphia paper, in speaking of shipbuilding—an industry which is, of course, quite new in Britain—observes that the Clyde is another Delaware. Our contemporaries should have a care as to its admissions, lest it be led into owing that the fighting on the Somme promises to become almost as serious as that in Mexico.

The Kobe Herald, after describing an attempt to poison a mother-in-law, ingeniously winds up with: "The crime is attributed to some domestic trouble."—Shrewd guess, those Kobe folk.

"It is not our custom," observes a Hongkong leader-writer, "to attempt to indicate what is going on below the surface in the land of the Hun."—This we should call uncommonly self-denying, for our contemporaries obviously know.

News of The Great World.—"The Church Body have appointed Ah Yan, who was formerly No. 2 cook at the Cathedral to be No. 1 cook in place of Ah Yee whose death we recorded some time ago." (Church Notes)—If this paragraphist's pronation were only on a par with his keen scent for news items of universal interest, he would never need to go short of a job in the journalistic trade.

Persons requiring special information must apply at the enquiry counter in the public stall of the G. P. O.—Thus our Educated Comp. We should enjoy that joke about the "stall" rather more if we could decide whether he is getting at the public or at our Postal Department.

And, by the way, that learned youth is feeling kind o' sore just now; for while further improving his education by a perusal of the Morning Post Directory, he stumbled across the list of the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Freemasons, and was amazed to find "E. Comp." against very nearly every name there. It's certainly rather rough on him, seeing that he believed his position to be unique.

"Wanted, Bridge Lessons." (Local Paper)—What war?

We would once more compliment the Hongkong University on the thoroughness of its methods. Yesterday we received from that quarter a communication to the effect that "Messrs. Tang Ying-lam and Leung Nai-hang have reached the standard of Second Class Honours with 'very good' and 'good' marks respectively."

This week our congratulations go to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for his bowling average.

as recorded by a local paper (2 overs, 0 maidens, 66 runs!, 0 wickets) and (2), to the paper in question—first, on the accuracy of its cricket reports and, secondly, on its generous admission, this morning, that Mr. Lloyd George's big speech is "well worthy of perusal."

A correspondent writes to suggest that the British Government has another of its generous fits on and is preparing to help the Germans out of their potato shortage by giving them beans instead.—Many thanks; last time it was socks, you know; but every little helps.

Our P.W.D. is taking a step in the right direction: not so much perhaps in paving the pathways of Queen's Statue Square (for that job could have waited a while) as in observing the precaution this time to pull up the old concrete paving before laying down the new flag.

Germany and Tsingtao.

The Heriot newspaper publishes a report, which is said to emanate from a very trustworthy quarter, that in her peace proposal for the restoration of antebellum conditions Germany does not seek the retrocession of Tsingtao. The news is given in a S. & G. Francisco despatch to the Osaka Mainichi.

WILL GERMANY REVOLT?

Evidence of Growing Dissatisfaction.

The question of whether the German nation will ultimately revolt against its rulers has been one of the most engrossing themes amongst the people in all countries since the war broke out. The latest contribution to the subject comes from "Politics" in the current number of the Fortnightly Review.

"The history of revolutionary movements throughout the ages," says the writer, "teaches two most important lessons. It teaches, first, that revolutions spring, as a rule, not from political or from economic motives, but from both motives combined. People are willing to stand mis-government and they are willing to bear hunger and deprivation, but they are not willing to bear misery and mis-government at the same time. The failure of the harvest, coinciding with political oppression, was responsible for the great French Revolution, for the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, and for many other revolutions since the very dawn of history.

The experience of revolutionary movements throughout the ages teaches, furthermore, that revolutions, though carried through by the broad masses of the people, are almost invariably originated and directed by the wealthy and intelligent classes. Men of the upper class and of the middle class made the great French Revolution, the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, and practically all other revolutions known to history from the time of the ancient Greeks to the present day.

The German people have stood defeat in the past and they have stood starvation. But will they remain patient and obedient if they should suffer simultaneously from defeat, poverty, and hunger? Will they not awaken to the fact that their Government has recklessly brought these visitations upon them? Will the middle class, which at present vie with the aristocracy in patriotic and determination, and which knows that Germany caused the war, remain absolutely loyal to the Emperor and his Government when they see ruin staring them in the face, when they foresee the destruction of their great commercial and industrial enterprises which they have created by decades of labour?

When Germany's coming defeat will appear inevitable, keen dissatisfaction and despair will no doubt spread throughout the nation. People will ask one another the question: Who is responsible for Germany's plight? Then the people will discover that their country was not forced into the war, as the official version runs.

All who are acquainted with Germany are aware that popular dissatisfaction has increased at an unprecedented rate during the reign of William II, during a period when wages and general prosperity have advanced at an almost inconceivable pace. It is true that all Germany went to war with enthusiasm, that the war has apparently made the Germans a united nation. However, the enthusiasm and the unity created by the outbreak of war have disappeared. Disappointment became great and general when it became apparent that Germany had embarked, not upon a brief glorious, and highly profitable war, but upon an unending struggle. The unity of the German nation is no longer unity born of enthusiasm, but of fear. The German Government, wielding an all-powerful army and police, has stifled the expression of popular discontent. The unity of the German people may be compared to the discipline in a big prison. A sign of weakness on the part of the prison director or of the warders may lead to a sudden revolt.

"Thinking men will not entrust for a second time the government of their country to a race of rulers which has ruined them. Oppression, defeat, and starvation combined should lead to a revolution in Germany, we may either see the establishment of a strictly limited monarchy on the English model or we may see the creation of a German Republic. A tactful and able German ruler might bring about the conversion of an absolute to a limited monarch, but such a step could scarcely be undertaken by a man of the character of William II. A German defeat may be followed by a civil war, and the result may be the separation of the Prussians from the rest of Germany.

"There can be no doubt that millions of Germans believe no longer that Germany was forced into the war by her enemies. There can be no doubt that millions of Germans curse the Emperor and his Government in their hearts, but that they fear to speak out. Dissatisfaction has vastly increased, but it has been forced

"TEA MONEY!"

Chinese Firm's Claim for \$300.

At the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Bee Davies) a claim was heard for \$300, this being brought by the Kwong Wing Tai firm, of 364, Queen's Road Central, against three men, named Chong Keng-chien, Fan Ho-sham and Li Sun-nam respectively. The plaintiffs claimed the return of the sum of \$300, which they alleged was paid to the defendants under an agreement, dated May 30, 1916, for the obtaining of the letting of plaintiff's house at 364, Queen's Road, which defendants had failed to do.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. O. Kong Sing and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended the first two defendants. The third defendant did not appear. Mr. Otto Kong Sing explained how it was agreed that the defendants should be paid \$300 as "tea-money" if they let the house but they failed to do so.

Mr. Shenton said that \$200 had been paid into Court on behalf of his clients, which was their share of the liability.

Mr. Kong Sing explained that if he accepted that, it would release the other defendant of the remaining \$100.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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CHICKENS
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.
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RUSSIAN INTRIGUERS
DENOUNCED."Corrupt Influences Behind
the Scenes."

Petrograd, Dec. 6.—The Duma and the Council of Empire yesterday discussed the declaration of the new Premier, M. Trepoff.

One change made by M. Trepoff is that reports of the sittings of the Legislature are now published almost in full. As the speeches of M. Miliukoff and other deputies that were forbidden by the censorship were privately circulated all over the country in thousands of type-written copies, and aroused even more attention than if they had been published in the Press, the relaxation of the rigours of the censorship was an obvious measure of expediency.

The note of yesterday's speeches was that the partial change of personnel in the Government has not led to the necessary change of the system. Especially significant were the speeches in that eminently Conservative body, the Council of the Empire, which is accustomed carefully to choose its words.

Prince Galitsin, for instance, emphasised the lack of unity in the Cabinet, and deplored the incessant change of Ministers. Since the war began there have been six Ministers of the Interior. He told the story of a respected gentleman in Petrograd who, when asked if he would accept a Ministerial post, declared that it was not his custom to take employment as a day labourer.

Both M. Galitsin and the member of the Centre, M. Karpoff, as well as other speakers in the Council of Empire, insisted that an absolute condition for a strong Government that would enjoy the general confidence and lead the nation to victory was the removal of those corrupt influences behind the scenes which paralysed the work of every Cabinet and made puppets of the Ministers.

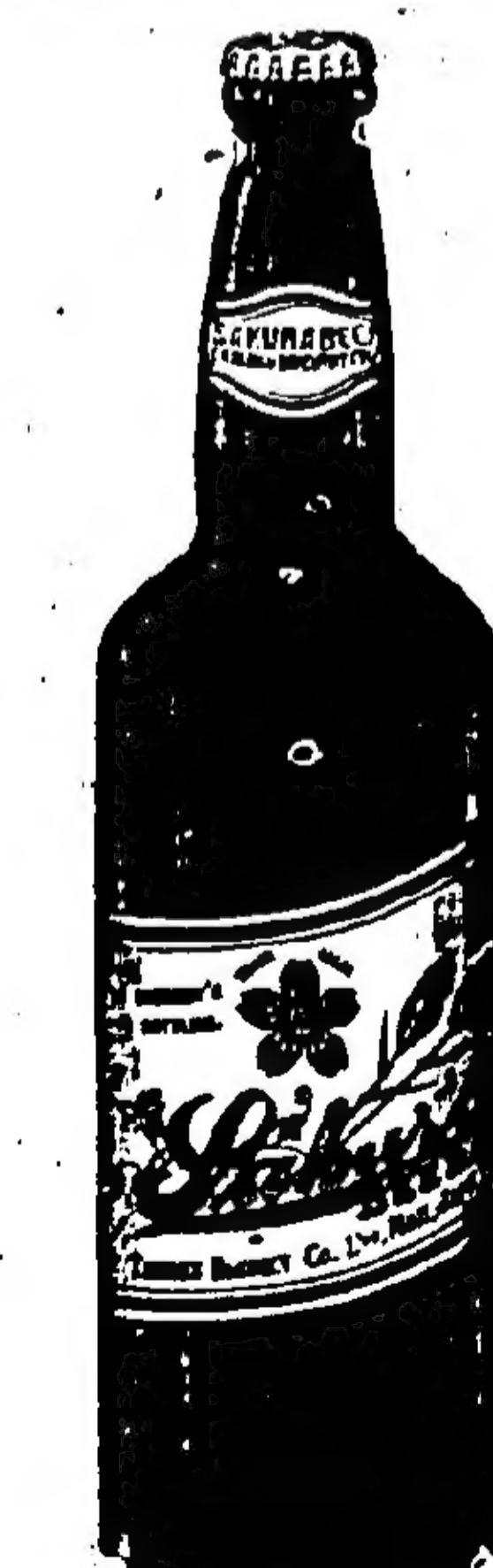
Prince Trotskoy described the Ministers as vague shadows moving on the screen. "I do not believe in the existence of Ministers," he said, "though I see them before my eyes."

He urged the reappointment of such Ministers as M. Sazonoff, who had concluded with the Allies the agreement about Constantinople, and of the former War Minister, M. Polivanov, whose work had made possible General Brusiloff's victories.

The Duma debate was marked by almost complete unanimity on the main points at issue. The new Premier's words, said the deputies, sound well, but we have heard fair words often enough, and we still see no guarantee that the necessary actions will follow.

M. Markoff, the representative of the extreme re-

SAKURA BEER



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Suits with collar as
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For ages 3 to 9 years.
Usual Price from
\$19.00 to \$10.25

Sale Price \$6.50

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Reduction.

Size 00, 3, 4.
Price \$6.50 \$5.75 \$6.00

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Strong Navy Serge Suits.
Sizes 0 0 1 2 3 4 5.
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TWEED THREE PIECE
SUITS AS PER SKETCH.

In good shades of Grey
and Brown Tweeds.
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Size 2 only, Price \$6.50

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Velvet Cord Knickers.

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each.

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Size 7 U.P. \$8.50 S.P. \$5.50

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Navy Blue Caps with

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The Shares bear interest at the
rate of 6% per annum which
together with repayment of capi-

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guaranteed by the Government

of the Federated Malay States.

Interest accrues from the 1st day

of the month following the date
on which subscriptions are re-

ceived and will be paid half

yearly on 1st January and on

1st July. Copies of the pros-

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by, any of the following Banks.

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a.s. "SHINYO MARU," From
SAN FRANCISCO, VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 10th January, at noon, will

be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then

be taken from the Company's
Godown. Storage charges will

be assessed on all cargo remain-

ing undelivered on 14th January,
at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be affected.

No Claim will be recognized
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo

will be landed into the Com-

pany's Godown, where they will

be examined on 17th January,
at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if
delivered after the 18th January,

1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1917.

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WARM
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WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.

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Agents.

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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		
C'UTTA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon		
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Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong1st class to London G\$348. (£71,10.0), return G\$619. (£122).
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" For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Round the world tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Mailway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Subject to change without Notice.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,
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Hongkong Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Chargeurs Recus.

The Compagnie Francaise de Navigation des Chargeurs Reunis, of Paris, has made a net profit of f.19,729.00 during the financial year ended June 31, and has declared a dividend of f.15 per share as against f.15 per share for the previous year.

Shortage of Qualified Seamen
in Japan.

It is reported that the a.s. To-ho Maru, which has been purchased by Mr. S. O. Tranaka, of Dairen, has been lying at anchor in the port of Kobe since some time ago, owing to the difficulty of engaging a well qualified shipmaster to take her from Kobe to Europe under foreign charter. Pressed hard by the pinch of necessity, the shipowner attempted to engage one at a high pay, but failed even in this attempt, owing to death of shipmasters which is now being keenly felt in Japan. The principal cause of this shortage of qualified mariners, especially those who may be trusted with a mission to European waters considered as fraught with danger in German submarine raid, is put down to the increasing war risks in those waters. Furthermore there is another cause to be reckoned with. Comparatively low salaries, which the majority of Japanese tramp shipowners pay the masters and other junior officers may be taken into account. At any rate, it is a question of burning importance in the shipping circles of Japan how to obtain a number of qualified seamen, in order to meet the pressing requirements.—"Manchuria Daily News."

Classification.

The tonnage classed by Lloyd's during the year, includes 32 vessels of 156,75 tons, built upon the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing. Up to date there have been built, or are in course of construction, upon this system, to the Society's classification, over 470 of these vessels, totalling 2,650,000 tons. The number of vessels intended to carry oil in bulk which have been classed by the Society during the year under review is 14, of 77,167 tons. The total number of such vessels at present classed in Lloyd's Register Book is 301, of 1,380,335 tons gross. Vessels fitted for burning oil fuel holding classes assigned by the Committee number 269, of 1,259,14 tons. Owing to the increasing demand for oil in this country, many proposals to supplement the supply by converting ordinary cargo steamers into oil carriers have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society's classification has been assigned to vessels in which the oil is carried in large circular tanks built into the holds, and arrangements have been approved which will admit of fuel, oil, with a high flash point being carried in the double bottoms of cargo vessels, provided the construction is suitable for the purpose.

Lloyd's in U.S.

One of the most important of the subjects which have engaged the attention of Lloyd's Committee during the past year has been the Society's business in the United States of America. The great development of the shipbuilding industry in America, and the fact that the bulk of the tonnage in course of construction there is being built under the Society's survey, lent force to the wish of many of the clients of Lloyd's Register in that country, that some arrangement should be made to bring them into closer association with the Society; and Mr Scott, the Secretary, was accordingly instructed to visit the United States with a view to consulting with the leading shipping men on the subject. As a result of the negotiations which ensued the Committee recently had the pleasure of announcing that an American Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping had been established in New York, composed of 1 leading Underwriters, Shipowners, Shipbuilders, and Engineers, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Alfred Gilbert Smith, President of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. The General Committee feel that the Society is fortunate in having secured the association of so influential and representative a body in the conduct of the Society in the United States of America, and they confidently look forward to the great advantages which they believe will result to the whole shipping community, from the cordial co-operation now happily effected.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".)

GERMAN CLAIMS AND ADMISSIONS.

January 8, 6.20 p.m.
A wireless German official message says:—The Russians strongly attacked west of the Riga-Metza road and extended their gains of January 5. On the River we pushed back the enemy between the Putna and Oltu valleys and drove out the Russo-Romanians from fortified mountain positions at Odobesti and towards Putna. We stormed the Milova position and pierced the enemy's second line between Focsaui and Jaresta. We crossed the Focani-Bolotesti road and captured Focsaui, where we took 3,910 prisoners and three guns.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

January 8, 6.20 p.m.
A wireless Italian official message says:—There is vigorous artillery firing on the whole front. An aeroplane flew over Trieste and dropped two hundred kilograms of explosive on Nabresina Station and in the region of Mont Querceto.

TRAPPING WIRELESS SPIES.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Volunteers v. Volunteer Reserves.

The thoroughness with which the British authorities applied themselves to the task of circumventing the German espionage system is evidenced by the means adopted for tracking down the secret wireless agent. The Government has at its disposal a series of wireless detectors, wonderfully ingenious instruments which, in combination with mathematical calculations, constitute a perfect net for catching the wily German spy.

"A constant look-out," says Mr. F. A. Talbot in the "World's Work," "is maintained for unusual wave lengths, and once they are caught the direction from which they proceed is easily determined. Indeed, once this clue is secured the invisible trail is followed ruthlessly until the offender becomes pained within a very small triangle from which there is no escape."

"As a matter of fact, a master spy working in these islands would hesitate to press wireless into service. He is fully aware that these detective methods are being practised, and he goes in dread of them for the very reason that he has no means of ascertaining whether the invisible sleuth-hound is on his track or not. He first becomes apprised of the circumstance when he is caught with his hand on the key."

It is in neutral countries where the wireless spy is able to wield his nefarious power. This has been particularly noticeable in the United States, where the authorities have been perplexed from time to time inasmuch as they are pitted against a very cunning and resourceful foe. To-day, owing to the havoc which the wireless amateur wrought by interfering with legitimate communication systems, strict regulations have been laid down to control his operations. His wave-length is established by law and he must not depart therefrom under penalty of being mulcted in discouraging fines coupled with confiscation of the offending apparatus. But the long length of the Atlantic coast-line was regarded as favourable to illicit operations, especially when the German commerce destroying squadron under von Spee was on the prowl.

"But the German wireless sympathiser in the States reckoned that the wonderful apparatus designed by an officer of the American Army and the boat upon which it was placed was essentially for the detection of such neutrality infringing gentlemen. This craft has a long patrol and is able to pick up an illicit station with the greatest of ease, the special feature of the wireless detector being the extreme facility and speed with which it can be changed from one wave length to another. Its sending enterprise,

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Prize Distribution this Afternoon

Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, distributed the prize at St. Joseph's College this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of students, parents and friends.

The Report. In the course of his report, Brother Director Almeida said:—

Mr. Ralph, Inspector of English Schools, examined our 15 classes in May last, and reported the equipment satisfactory, the discipline very good, and the staff adequate. There were 561 pupils on roll, and 522 present at inspection. The Inspector's encouraging report notes that, in nearly all the classes, good progress has been made in deliberate and careful reading and recitation, and that the boys answer questions readily; it, however, states that there is still a tendency to cut vowels short, and to omit final consonants. Algebra and Geometry are no longer taught in Classes IV and V; an experience extending over 25 years in our large school in the Far East has convinced me that the rapid and satisfactory progress of boys in the high classes depends on their getting a thorough foundation in English and arithmetic, in the primary and middle standards.

Having read Mr. Ralph's report, the Bro. Director proceeded:—In the obligatory sections, out of 18 Senior candidates examined, 18 passed in English, 17 in Mathematics, 15 in geography, 13 in history, and 12 in scripture. The number of passes in the optional subjects taken by only a few candidates who intend continuing their studies in the University, will suffice to show the scope of our work in the high classes:—Classical and modern languages, 7 passes; Higher Mathematics, 5 passes; Various forms of drawing, 21 passes; Book-keeping, and Short-hand at the speed of 80 words per minute, 8 passes. O. O. Woodman passed the Matriculation Examination with honours. G. Ross passed the Matriculation Examination in December. R. A. B. Ross and F. A. Xavier are continuing their studies in the University.

While we aim at giving each individual student every facility for success, and make special arrangements for special subjects when necessary, we consider the normal advancement of the majority of greater importance. Each student has his opportunity; all the more credit to those who attain honours and distinctions.

The College Boy Scouts have done their best throughout the year. Great credit is due to Mr. J. M. Braga, a. the other Scout Masters, for the disinterested manner in which they carry out their duties, and to the Scouts themselves for their willingness to be useful.

An in former years, the College is indebted to the Old Boys, for a series of instructive lectures to the present pupils, for six valuable prizes for the Empire Day Competition, and for the two Scholarships awarded to-day.

Sympathy was manifested by

our pupils for the sufferers from

the war and for the poor, on

several occasions. Over \$100

was contributed by them out of

their pocket-money, towards the

Belgian Children's Relief Fund,

and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

A brief reference to the little three-storeyed building under construction along Robinson Road, may not be out of place in this report. It provides for a recreation hall 105 ft. long by 24 ft. wide on the ground-floor, and for four class-rooms in each of the other floors. The hall will always be available for assembling the pupils and for sheltering them in rainy weather. The six additional class-rooms will also supply a long-felt want.

As the Inter-School Sports, our students carried off the Senior Championship medals, (the half-mile and quarter-mile Challenge Cups), and won the Team Race for the fifth year in succession. Our teams were fairly successful in the Senior and Junior Football Leagues of the Hongkong Schools. They hope to distinguish themselves this year. Kwok Sioe Yan's and L. Rosario's teams won

the silver medals awarded to the Senior and Junior Football Leagues.

Competition for the silver shield presented by Mr. Woo Hayting. The trophy awards are well used, chiefly by the boarders.

In conclusion, the Bro. Director expressed his gratitude to all the benefactors and friends of the College, who by their sympathy have lightened the burden of responsibility, and thanked Mr. Irving for having so kindly consented to come and distribute the prizes.

Prize List. The prize list was as follows, names being given in order of merit:—

Class 8A.—P. Castilho, F. Barros, R. Rosario, H. Remedios, A. Roche, A. Barreto, H. Belos, L. A. Remedios, A. Ward, F. J. Koch.

Class 8B.—W. Yau, Ober, Lou Hock, T. Tat, Wing, W. Chow, Fun, C. Ma Sing, W. Yu Chon, K. Wing Nam, T. Sui Fook, T. Kwok Chun, L. Sing Lem.

Class 7A.—H. Remedios, A. M. Xavier, L. Rebello, E. Noronha, M. Fishman, A. Segal, T. Leonard, L. de Faria, A. Brown, L. Remedios.

Class 7B.—Hark Yim, May Sang, Shik Wing, Man Ho, Kwan Yung, Kau Obau, Wing Fong, Kam Sing, Tung Wing, Yun Tsung.

Class 6.—O. Gouveia, J. M. Alves, H. Barros, H. Braga, A. Botelho, G. Pires, L. Pina, A. Tak On, L. Ribeiro, O. Xavier, Class 6B.—P. Chong, S. Coception, F. Lacoan, F. Gouveia, J. Lau, A. Moser, J. Eiger, F. Noronha, J. P. Xavier, A. E. Ribeiro.

Class 6C.—Leung Wing, P. Kwong In, Wong Yin, Shek Cheong Len, Y. Chung Ling, T. Kwok Shing, P. Yat Sing, Kwok Fook, Wong Lam, Man Sun, Class 5A.—A. Bahman, E. Neronha, A. Tavares, A. Botelho, F. Hippo, F. Bodis, O. Roza, F. Barreto, V. Galdesborough, R. Dillab.

Class 5B.—M. Ono, M. Umemoto, J. Noronha, J. Romeo, L. Baptista, J. Neves, J. Sousa, E. Mac Duggal, J. Rodriguez, P. Solomon.

Class 5C.—H. Mun Kai, W. Chow Sui, W. Chon Sham, T. Kee Yuen, L. Wah Ping, T. Gee Lam, I. Chung Kay, T. Chang Yin, Kwok Leong, L. Man Kit, Class 4A.—Noel Braga (Rev. Bro. Peter's Memorial Scholarship), O. Fung To, Che Ching, Luis Rosa, Duncan, Urquhart, Mario Silva, Mendel, Barwald, Jim Ribeiro, Pan Ming, Rosal Vabois.

Class 4B.—Joseph Chow Pong, (Old Boys' Scholarship), Abrahay, Michael Koo Cheng, Chow Tee Wah, Vincent Xavier, Antonio Gomes, Francisco Tee Yat, Francisco V. Ribeiro, Francis Chiong Kiang, Sing Paw.

Class 3.—L. Xavier, (Lugard Scholarship), O. Guimaraes, W. Dorabjee, F. Gomes, S. M. Sepheran, G. Millar, J. Xavier, W. Michael B. Simmons, Ping Yeung.

Class 2.—Religious Knowledge:—J. Coronation English; J. Coronation (Junior Bellios) Scholarship; Arithmetic:—Y. Wan, Kong, Mathematics:—Joseph Tam Hung, History and Geography:—R. M. Oars, French:—J. Coronation, Portuguese:—Y. Wan Kong, Drawing:—Joseph B. Chen Lin, Bookkeeping:—F. C. Yik Sing.

Class 1.—Religious Knowledge:—1. F. A. Xavier; 2. C. P. da Rosa, English:—1. L. A. Gutierrez (Senior Bellios Scholarship); 2. O. W. Woodman, (Sir N. H. Mody's Gold Medal), Mathematics:—1. Chow, Chok Lam; 2. Wong, Tsui Wing, Classical and Modern Languages:—1. O. W. Woodman; 2. B. A. Basto; 3. O. F. de Rosa, Chinese:—1. Tam Wing Kwong; 2. Chow Chok Lam, History and Geography:—1. R. A. Basto; 2. A. O. Madar, Higher Mathematics:—Chow Chok Lam, Drawing:—L. A. Gutierrez, Bookkeeping:—Chow Chok Lam, Short-hand:—Tam Wing Kwong.

Hongkong University Examinations.

Matriculation.—Honours:—O. W. Woodman, Passes:—R. A. Basto, Tam Wing Kwong, F. A. Xavier, Chow Chok Lam, Aliboy Pebhak, L. A. Gutierrez, W. M. Metal, L. G. Rosario.

Junior Local.—Young, Wan Kong (Distinction in Arithmetic).

Joseph Tam Hung (Dist. in Mathematics), M. Bourget (Dist.

in French), H. Pecoul (Dist. in French), J. H. de Rosa, Cheung, L. M. Ong, F. X. Chow.

Senior Local.—See King-land, Court, J. Coronation, J. J. Basto, Wong Tsi Wing, A. O. Madar, A. Urquhart, M. Lubin, G. S. Edwards, F. A. Silve, G. F. Ribeiro, M. A. Medina, J. King Chang Lee.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

Officer's Venture in a Boat.

Orders issued today by Mr. F. C. Johnkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Police School, 5.30 p.m. Twenty P. C.s. each from No. 2 Company and No. 3 Company will attend Police School. The G. C. each Company will at once arrange for the selection of 5 men from each Section, and will submit the names to this office. These classes will sit as follows:—No. 2 Company Class—Friday, January 19, No. 3 Company Class—Tuesday, January 16.

Musketry Course. List of men who passed Part II last year are posted on the notice board at Headquarters Club Company, Platoon, and Section Commanders are directed to make the necessary familiarisation. These men will not be required to fire the preliminary course this year.

(2) All men who did not pass Part II last year are provisionally warned to attend and fire this year's Part I as follows:—

Blake Pier, 8.45 p.m.—Sunday, Jan. 14.—No. 1 Platoon and Mounted Police. Sunday, Jan. 21.—No. 2 Company. Sunday, Jan. 28.—No. 3 Company.

Blake Pier, 1.15 p.m.—Sunday, Jan. 14.—No. 2 Platoon and Maxim Gunners. Sunday, Jan. 28.—No. 4 Company.

Leave from these practices will be permitted only on strict compliance with S.O. 86.

JUGGLERY AND DECEPTION.

That there has been "Jugglery" in all ages of the world, the pages of history abundantly prove. The ancient religions of the heathen were mixed up with an extensive system of legend, and were, more or less, tissues of trickery. Sleight of hand, tricks of the tongue by which the word was kept to the ear, but broken to the hope, and various mischievous deceptions, have often been the means employed to subjugate mankind.

The Eastern nations, from the earliest times, possessed, besides these religious jugglers, others who made a livelihood by going from place to place, and performing various tricks and feats by which the judgment was bewildered. In the Norman times the juggler was termed jongleur, or jester, and united in one the minister, astrologer, and merry-andrew. In the fourteenth century, he seems to have become more entirely a performer of tricks and feats, and bore the name of Tregentour. The trecentours were adepts at every kind of sleight of hand, and by the assistance of machinery of various kinds, deceived the eyes of the spectators, and produced such illusions as were usually supposed to be the effect of enchantment for which reason they were frequently ranked with sorcerers, magicians, and witches.

At the Victoria Theatre, during the past few nights, the main attraction has been the opening instalments of the new serial, "The Iron Claw," a piece which furnishes thrills and sensations without stint. The new-war pictures and Pathé Gazette are quite up to their usual good standard, and the comic cartoons by Bray—"Buster," "Rabid Rabbit," "Hunt"—are, like all his work, immensely clever. To-night the new play "Grood" will be shown, at the Bijou Theatre.

At the Bijou Theatre Miss Sisilia Haines, the Russian dancer, has well maintained the popularity which she established for herself at the beginning of her season. The pictures "Padre" and "A Terrible Alternative" are excellent, and would be seen to better advantage if the light at this theatre were stronger, or better manipulated.

At the Hongkong, "The Dis-moed from the Sky" is still very popular and it followed with close interest by the regular frequenters of the house. There is a change of programme to-morrow night, when further episodes of this serial will be shown.

Yauu Timber Returns. All told, 4,328 rats composed of 1,432,979 pieces of timber (belonging to the private dealers and to others financed by the Chinese Dispensaries) in addition to 234,226 pieces put out under the company's direct management, making the grand total of 1,667,205 pieces, made up the timber raft returns for the current year at Antung, according to the Manchuria Daily News. Out of the total 1,580,484 pieces have already been disposed of, leaving a nominal amount of 180,000 old pieces. To this about 100,000 pieces left over from the previous season should be added. In an ordinary year the market value is depressed by this great reduction, but the revenue is the same this season.

Prize Distribution. Mr. Ellis Kaduria has kindly con-

cerned to distribute the prizes, now

awarded to the students of the Ellis-Kaduria School for the Indians, Soi Klu Poo valley, at 10 a.m. on Saturday.

The Alice Memorial Hospital and

the Alice Memorial Hospital and

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Our Reservoirs Getting Smaller.

The indispensable amount of rain which has fallen in the past few days does not in any way coincide with the hopes of those who have charge of the Colony's water supply, and it is certain that if rain in more copious quantities does not fall soon, a situation of some seriousness will arise.

The monthly Water Return just issued shows that on January 1, the average of water in the reservoirs in the City and Hill District Water Works, Level 1, was 1,000 million gallons, as compared with 1,047.70 in the same last year, nearly one-third less. The consumption per head per day was nearly the same, 14.9 gallons.

In Kowloon District, the water stored amounts to 272.05 million gallons, as compared with 304.86 last year, whilst the consumption per head per day was 11.9 against 10.9 a year ago. Notwithstanding the increased consumption, the water as regards Kowloon is ample for present requirements.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.

Statement by the Medical Officer of Health.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Workman made the following statement:—

The total number of small-pox cases last year was 712, which exceeds the total for 1912, the last epidemic year, by three.

Up to mid-day to-day, there have been 106 more.

At Kowloon the lowest temperature recorded at the Observatory was 39.5, which is one degree and a half lower than that of the preceding night. The lowest temperature last year was 39.3.

At the present time eight vaccination stations opened, three of which were started last week. In addition to this, we are still carrying on the house-to-house vaccination in No. 9 District.

The vaccinating staff employed by this Board had

vaccinated 36,553 cases up to the end of last year, and various public institutions about 20,000 more.

Up to Sunday, the main stations have been the opening instalments of the new serial, "The Iron Claw," a piece which furnishes thrills and sensations without stint. The new-war pictures and Pathé Gazette are quite up to their usual good standard, and the comic cartoons by Bray—"Buster," "Rabid Rabbit," "Hunt"—are, like all his work, immensely clever.

To-night the new play "Grood" will be shown, at the Bijou Theatre.

There has been only one case this year. It is now working in the Eastern District, where we are now vaccinating over 1,000 people a day, and in Kowloon, where there are three vaccination stations, and in No. 6 District, where we have a night vaccination station, and have started a day one this afternoon. The number of vaccinations

